England and France. THE probability of a war, between England and France, is now seriously discussed on both sides of the Atlantic. The English journals seem to have no contidence in the pacific profes sions of the French Emperor, and the action of English ministers, in hastening toe erection of coast defences, and the enlargement of the navy, shows that they are not free from the apprehension that they may soon be involved in difficul-ties with their Gallie neighbo. In fact, it has become a settled conviction in the minds of the English people that Louis Napoleon is secretly meditating and preparing for a war with Great

ading powers of Europe-Russia and Austriaand the humiliation of Eugland would complete his revenge for the disasters inflicted upon the Arst NAPOLEON. It is evident, from his gigantic military and naval preparations, that he an-Cicipates a conflict with some great power, and all the circumstances indicate that these preparations are chiefly directed against England, Extraordinary efforts are making to create a French naval armament equal to that of England, and the motive for these efforts must be set down as seeling of bostility to the pretensions of the British to naval supremacy.

The encouragement which France has given to Spain in declaring war against Morocco; the support which the Emperor gives to the Suez Canal project, which England has steadily opposed, and the announcement that the French expedition for China will not start before February next, and that then but one ha f the force originally promised, will be sent out, tend to confirm the impression that Louis Napoleon contemplates a rupture with his English aliy. The English people bave lost all confidence in Louis NaroLEus's friendly declarations, and the French journals are permitted to make angry and menacing retorts to the articles which appear in the London journals.

We should greatly regret a war between England and France, because it would not advance the cause of civilization, and because it would grievously affect the Commercial interests of ther pations. Our Commerce would suffer immensely, and thousands of our citizens would be ruined by it. In a war between these two great naval powers our neutral rights would hardly be respected, and we would incur the risk of being drawn into the conflict by the aggressions of one or the other party. For these reasons we hope that peace will be preserved, and that the good sense of the two nations will restrain their rulers from provoking a contest which would produce the most wide spread dis-

The Brown ville Troubles.

For weeks past we have had a succession of reports regarding the ac's of violence and intimidation committed at Brownsville and its neighborhood, by a leader of bandisti, named Corti-NAS. The greatest alarm seems to exist along the Texan frontier, and the Federal Government has been appealed to by citizens residing in that region, to send a military force for their protec-We are glad that the Government has re sponded to this appeal, but we are surprised that the Governor of Texas has not taken prompt and energetic measure: to exterminate CORTINAS and his band.

Surely, it is possible to raise in Texas a sufficient militis or volunteer force to overcome the bandits and protect the people of Brownsville. Where are "the Rangers" that they have not, be-Tore this time, started upon the trail of the desperadoes who defy all law and all legitimate authority? If a filibuster expedicion were proposed; if a war with Mexico were declared. undreds of Texans would be ready to volunteer their services. Why, then, has not Texas made some effort to defend the integrity of her soil, and protect her citizens against a lawless band of Mexicans and renegade Americans? e that our next advices will show that Texan authorities have taken steps to maintain law and order upon the frontier.

If they do not, we wid conclude that there is a good deal of humbug in the alleged outrages of the Mexican banditti; and that they are chiefly got up by parties who wish to lay the basis for future claims upon the Government for damages. Indeed, if such a state of affair exists upon the frontier as is represented by every mail from Texas, the anathy and timidity of the Texan people is entirely incomprehensible. We do not doubt that there is a party of lawless men who commit depredations, but we suspect that they are in collusion with many of those who make the loudest outery about their proceedings.

The impunity, however, which CORTINAS and his band have enjoyed for months, shows the disordered and disorganized state of society on both sid s of the kie Grande. There is now no authority in Northern Mexico, honest or strong enough to put down the reckless rebber gangs who organize there against the peaceable inhabitants. Cur Government, consequently, must interpose, and give security to life and proper y upon our Texas frontier, even if it be necessary to follow the bandits into Mexican territory. COLTINAS and his followers should be exterminated, and we trust that the authorities at Washington will adopt decisive measmes to this end.

Louis Napoleon and the I allans. THE letter which Louis Napoleon has addressed to the King of Sardinia, reveals his anxiety regarding Italian affairs. When he undertook to play the part of Italian Liberator, the thought be could control the course of events, and institute in the peninsula just such an order of things as he might will. But the Italians,

while grateful for the aid given to Piedmont against Austria, have resolved to use their present opportunity to secure their liberty. Calmly and firmly they assert their right of self-government, and their determination to fight for it. Their quiet resolution baffles all the arts of diplomatists, and the appeal which the French strengthen the Italians in their patriotic purpose.

Emperor makes to the Sardinian King, will only They know that Sardinia dare not a tempt to resist the popular sentiment. Her safety and her honor demand of her that she shall be true to the cause of Italian independence. VICTOR EMANUEL must know that his best and surest reliance is upon the affections and loyalty of his people. If he should forfeit these by timidiv cumbing to the demands of France and Austria, his throne would no longer be safe. A ruler who relies up n foreign bayonets for his protec-tion, holds power by a doubtful tenure.

succumbing to the demands of France and Austria, his throne would no longer be safe. A ruler who relies up in foreign bayonets for his protection, holds power by a doubtful tenure.

Sardinia, we are convinced, will not join France in any movement to re-establish arbitary rule in any part of Italy where it has been overthrown by the spontaneous action of the people. Nor can Louis Napoleous, in open violation of the professions which he made at the commencement of the late war, now turn upon the people to whom he announced himself as a liberator, and by force, restore their fugicitive despots.

The army which has fought as allies of the Italians in the name of liberty, would not willingly use their arms in the service of Italy's oppressors. Nor would the chivalrous Franch mation approve a war waged against the pa'rict force of Judy. The public opinion of the world would be strongly pronounced in condemnation of successions. He may, therefore, try the effect of diplomatic arts, and even resort to threats, but if the Italians stand firm, and act prudently, he will not venture upon the policy of coercior.

The sum of the professions which he made at the commencement of the late war, now turn upon the people to whom he announced himself as a liberator, and by force, restore their fugicity of the sum of the professions of the sum of the courts of Ohio. One of the sons became a judge in one of the courts of Ohio. One of the sons became a judge in one of the courts of Ohio. One of the sons became a judge in one of the courts of Ohio. One of the sons became a judge in one of the courts of Ohio. One of the sons and father of the own had the command of the guard who had in charge of Gudson Mais, Esq., who was hirrest (Mittas) an officer in the revolutionary army, and was entrusted with the command of the guard who had in charge of the professions of the p

The North Star Heard From.

She Runs Ashere on the French Keys, ALL HANDS SAFE.

ANCHORS AND COAL LOST-VESSEL NOT DAMAGED.

WE are enabled to lay before our readers this morning the gratifying intelligence of the safety of the passengers and crew of the steamer North Star, and thus allay the anxiety which has for several days past been manifested in regard to them. It will be seen that no very serious ac-cident had befallen them, and probably before this they have all been safely landed at Aspinwall. The following is the dispatch received here last Thursday :

CMARLESTON, November 17.

A letter to the Charleston Courter, dated Nassan, N. P. November 9th, states that the steamer North Star, from New York, for Aspinwall, got ashore about the 25th of October, on French Keys, and remained on the Keys six or seven days; but finally was got off without extra assistance by throwing overboard some coal, and with the ioss of anchora. She precreded on her voyage to Aspinwall on the 2d instant.

Shocking Railroad Accident. Mrs. Kaight, a widow lady aged about 30 years, residing in Arlington, Vt., was killed on the New York Central Railroad, on Monday night, under peculiarly distressing circumstances. The train left Syracuse at 6.15, one couch having been cut off at that city. The passengers were huddled together in the last car—quite a number standing, for want of seats. Among these was the unfortunate lady and a number of her sex. After the train had got under motion, the brakesman called out to the passengers standing in the two after cars that they would find seats in the forward car. Thither the passengers started over the platforms. Mrs. KNIGHT followed another lady, who endeavored to assist her from one car to another. In passing from the third to the second car Mr.s. K. fell upon the track, and the wheels of three cars passed over track, and the wheels of three cars passed over her body, crushing it in 'he most frightful manner. The lady who preceded Mrs. K. saw her fall, and by her shrieks notified the passengers of the accident. The train was stopped, after running nearly half a mile, and backed up. The body of the unforturate lady was found deprived of its head, and shockingly mangled. Mrs. Kaigur was in company with her father-in-law, an old gentleman over 80 years of age. The accident caused great consternation among the passengers, who severely blame the management for taking off the car. The conductor, certainly, should have seen that the ladies who were compelled to leave the car had seats in the train

pelled to leave the car had seats in the train before starting. English Soft Sawder. The London Times of the 2d, in a leading article, suggested by the American accounts of the disastrous Peiho affair in China, after declaring that England must avenge that ac; of treachery, thus concludes:

treachery, thus concludes:

We, however, want no help. We would rather do this act of justice to our massacred countrymen ourselves. But the conduct of Mr. Wand and Commodore TATMALL during the day of disaster comes home to us al. When that act of perfidy has been punished and forgotten, we hope that the friendly feelings and cordial companionship which united Eeglishmen and Amricans in the waters of China, and the natural sympathics which burst forth at that moment of classer, may be remembered. Whether the people of the United States choose to believe it, or choose to acknowledge it, or not, there is always on this side of the Atlantic a strong kin-like feeling towards the people of our own bood who dwell on the other side. We are jealous of their affection, and hurt when we find their sympathies turned from us, perhaps to be lavished upon despots with whom they have nothing in common, and barbarians who have one word of scorn for them and for us. We ure irritated also when they are querulous and quarreisons and tethy with us, and when, having abundance of gentlemen to choose from, they set the most ill-bred swaggering advontuturer they can find to insuit us and wrong us. But we are Lever happier as a nation in our relations with the American people than upon those rare occasions when we are going cordially together, never better pleased than when we have some act of courtesy, or, still better, some act of kindness, to thank them for, as in this affair of the Pelho.

The St. Louis Democrat reports a lecture recently delivered in that city by Hon. GRANTLY Berkelby, on the subject of English moressions of the manners, customs and sports of the far were brought on the stage and remained beside the speaker.

West. Several of the lecturer's hunting dogs were brought on the stage and remained beside the speaker.

He paid a high tribute to the noble dog, and quoted Byson's epitaph upon a faithful Newfoundland. Believing this was a country where no standing army was kept up, he was much surprised upon meeting on a single platform, four captains, eight colonels and eleven majors, a proneness to titles utterly unheard of. If disappointed painfully in this, he was disappointed agreesbly in his observation on board the Western steamboats, where he saw the captains on duty constantly, everything working like clock work, the tables cleanly spread, and order an decorum observed in eating—all contrary to the generally received impressions in England.

Mr. Brankley re ated some funny stories he had heard of the buffale before leaving home, which caused considerable amusement to the audience, but his experience would enable him, on returning home, to laugh the heartler, and expose the readier those stories told so seriously.

Upon his arrival in Kaness City, in this State, he was received with great unction by several clitzons, one of them; a Doctor, who insisted on going with him on his western journey, as he had previously saved the lives of at least fifty English lords, in the Rocky moungains—lords who had titles never before heard of. Another was a little wire sort of a fellow, who expectorated continually and with great accuracy of aim. A little blask valise, with a shining key-hole, lay beside him on the floor, and as the little man proceeded with his succel of welcome, he aimed his tobscoe juice with perfect skill at the key-hole—he never missed it once! "Perhaps," said Mr. Branz-Lay, "my valise is in your way," "Not at all," said the other, and, as if to prove it, another discharge of the tobacco juice found its way to the place of the previous deposits. Now, continued the lecturer, if thus lacident had been construed, as some English tourists have construed other incidents, all England would have been told that in the U

The Family of John Brown. The Family of John Brown.

In the burying ground near the church in Canton Centre, Conn., says the Hartford Courant, stands a marble monument upon which is inscribed the following:

"In menery of Capt. John Brown, who died in the Revolutionary Army, at New York, September, 3d, 1176. He was of the fourth generation in regular descent from Pries Brown, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, December 22, 1870."

some of our New Engiand colleges. His ultimate design was the G-upel ministry. In pursuance of this object he consulted and conferred with Rev. Jennals Halzacov, then olergyman at Canton, Conn., (whose wife was a reistire,) and in accordance with advice there obtained, proceeded to Painkeld, Mass., where, under the instruction of the late Rev. Moses Hallock, (father of the senior editor of the Journal of Commerce,) fitted or nearly fitted for college. While there pursuing his studies, he was attacked with inflammation of the cycs, which ultimately became chronic, and precluded him from the possibility of the further pursuits of his studies, when he returned to Ohlo. Had not this inflammation supervened, Jons Baows would not have died a Virginia culprit upon a Virginia gallows, but in all probability would have died on a feather bed, with D. D. affixed to his name.

To the United States Press The Committee appointed to receive contribu-tions in behalf of the GarmalDr fund for one million of muskets, appeal to the United States Press to forward their noble work, by reprodu-cing their circular, as follows:—

Press to forward their noble work, by reproducing their circular, as follows:—

ONE MILLOW OF MUNEUE.

Pursuant to the resolutions passed at the Italian meeting, held on the 5th ut., at the Stuyesant Institute, we, the undersigned, appointed a Fermasent Committee in order to second the subscription opened by Gen. Gaznalni for the purchase of one million of muskets, call on the Italian residents of the United States, and on all noble hearted men who befriend civil and religious liberty, te unite in realizing this our undertaking.

The struggle in which a great part of Italy is at present engaged, is not only one of national liberty, but also one of modern orithization against the baneful influences of the past—Despotam, ignorance and Superstition. We are not, in this noble work, actuated by selfah motives, but feel we are making a sincere and solemn appeal to our filow-citizens in behalf of this ancient mether of modern nations; and we are assured that their mite will not be withheld by the freemen of the land whose liberty is the dread of governments whose policy is to debase humanity. We appeal, in the name of progress and of the supersmacy of the mind. The sanctity of our cause encourages us to the belief that our appeal will not be without effect, and we articipate the liberal answers by our thanks.

Bubscriptiens can be made in money or in articles of fine arts. Any sum of money, even were it a true cent postage stamp, will be welcomed, and may be addressed to the Freasurer. Articles of fine arts to be forwarded by the Permanent Committee to the Italian Government—New York, Nov. 15, 1859. Gen Joseph Avezzana, President, 21 Cedar st. DOMERICO MINILLI, No. 1067 Broadway, N. Y.

MIGHAEL VARSI, No. 264 William st., N. Y.

MIGHAEL VARSI, No. 264 William st., N. Y.

MIGHAEL VARSI, No. 264 William st., N. Y.

Troubles in Canada.

Trembles in Canada.

The Montreal and Toronto papers are filled with sketches of the speeches made at what is styled "Tre Upper Canada Convention," held in Toronte last week. There is an evident determination to effect a split among the Provinces, and an apparently strong ill-feeling between Upper and Lower Canadians has arisen, which will not cease until such an end is effected. There were 600 delegates present at the convention, and after several long speeches resolutions were unanimously passed declaring the existing union between Upper and Lower Canada to have resulted in a heavy public debt and in burdensome taxation; also declaring for the dissolution of the union between Upper and Lower Canada, with local government for each section and a central power for dealing with matters affecting both sections. The speeches were earnest and, judging from the vote, effective. Mr. Brown detailed the evils of the expenditures. He said that in 1854, when the present government came into power, the debt was \$29,000,000; and when Parliament broke up last Spring, the debt of the Province was \$58,500,000. In less than four years it was thus seen, the public debt was doubled! To spend such a sum within the space of four years, he decominated an act of madness, unparalleled by any government that ever existed. Among the moneys so spent the Grand Trunk B. R. has received sixteen millitus. If the road had been built inland, and not on the shores, or on the lake, Mr. Brown thought it might have been a greater benefit to the Province; but as it was, no reasonable compensation for the money was obtained. He then referred to the tariff, and feared the public debt of the country would prevent the carrying out of a free trade policy. The tariff had increased, of course, nearly in the same ratio as the debt; it had been raised to 22½ per cent. The expense of collection of the revenue was enormous, having been increased during the past few years twe and a half fold. He feared the result of the high protective tariff upon the Recipric The Montreal and Toronto papers are filled

vention of the people, or by Parliament framing a bill and sending it to the people, afterwards to be ratified by the Home Government. Then be ratified by the Home Government. Then with regard to the characters of the local Legislatures, a difference of opinion might likely arise. Some would say, "responsible Government might be carried out if we were separated from Lower Canada." He was free to think it would work better than under the Union; but he doubted if it would be expedient, under the new Constitution, to adopt the principle—whether it would not be better to have men who were simply heads of departments, without seats in the Legislature. But with regard to the general Government, many would be in favor of carrying out the same sort of system as in the local Government. The main point was to give it as little to do as possible, and that clearly defined, it would settle such matters as the collection of revenue, the management of the canals, and matters of that kind. In this way they would have all the advantages of dissolution, with the advantages of union.

The Bonner Forgery. The correspondent of the Springfield Republican gives the following details of the Bonner

forgery:

"I suppose you have read in the newspapers of the arrest of Lazon and Bisnor, charged with the forgery on Mr. Bonnes, of the Ledger. But it has not been told in any newspapers just how that forgery came about. Not long ago a woman came to the Ledger office, and said she wished to subscribe for ten copies of the Ledger, for a fr-end, Miss — of North Orange, N. J., who had not time to call, and had, therefore, commissioned her to attend to the matter. In payment she offered a fitty dollar bank bill, and asked for a bank check for "change," instead of money. By means of the check she obtained Mr. Bonnes" a signature, and the name of the Bank with which he had an account, and through it, the forgery to the amount of \$3.500 was committed. On its discovery, the woman who saked for the check" was renembered, but on sending to North Orange, no Miss — was found, though the postmatter was running about to find her, to pay the postage on the avalanche of Ledgers which had been flowing into the post office for a month. The woman has also been arrested; she was helping her husband with a devotion worthy of a botter cause. They were taken on board the Europa, in which they had embaraked for a European tour, their pockets lined with \$100 notes from the Nassau Bank." forgery :

An Aldermanic Method of Raising the Wind. An Aldermanic Method of Raising the Wind. The manner in which the depleted finances of an Alderman may be handsomely replenished, was illustrated yesterday, says the Philadelphia North American of Wednesday, in a very forcible manner. Officers Trakfrs end CARLIN, of the Recorder's office, yesterday morning arrested Alderman Korekt L. Currie, who officiates in West Philadelphia, and is one of the Aldermen of the Twenty-fourth Ward, on a charge of conspiracy to raise the wind by fleecing the tavern-keepers of the vicinfty. Together with Currie was arrested a man named John Alexander, who, according to the evidence, was employed by Currie to do the dirty part of the work. The who, according to the evidence, was employed by CURRIE to do the dirty part of the work. The allegations are that the Alderman employed AL-BAXANDER and others to enter taverns on the Sabbath and purchase liquer. They would then enter a complaint before the Alderman, who would send a summons for the proprietors of the places. The latter would have a hearing, and, of course, a prima facte case would be made out against them. The Alderman would then offer to compromise the matter for a certain sum, instead of making a return to the District Attorney. In this manner he is alleged to have swindled some fifteen tavern-keepers, among others a poor widow, with a family of helpless children dependent upon her. On a hearing before the Recorder, the Alderman and his pimp, ALEXANDER, were each held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars

Heavy Gales in the China Seas. ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., of this city, has received the following intelligence from China:

ceived the following intelligence from China:

We have at the present in our harbor, several American ships in a disabled state. The ship Whiriwind, from San Francisco, arrived en tue 3d instant, much damaged. The ship James Browne, of Phila-adelphia, arrived on the 6th Inst., leaking, having met wish very heavy weather, and must go in dock for repairs. She is from San Francisco for Molder Island.

land.

The ship Nymph having nearly completed her repairs, was damaged again in her bow last week, during a violent storm, which caused many of the ships to drag their anchors, and get four all sustained more or less damage. She will be again ready for sea in a few days. For the last three weeks we have had a succession of heavy gates and typhoons; and deliy so have arrivals of ships in distress, or hear of their tatalless; of these are yet no American vessels. Some English and French vessels are reported as foundered.

The Journal of Commerce, of Friday morning, contains a long and interesting latter from their Chinese correspondent, giving a detailed account of the journey of the Americans to Pekin. The letter has additional interest from the fact that it is probably the first one ever written by an American in the mysterious city of Pekin, the capital of the oldest empire in the world.

American in the mysterious city of Pekin, the capital of the oldest empire in the world.

Leaving Pet-tang, its mud and straw houses and streets of infinite mud, we plunged into a tract of miles in all directions, still muddler. The mules sank half way to their kness, and the wheels had bruised of the helpless, groaning insiders, portended with more certainty than Milerite prophets, if not the end of the world, at least the end of some of the poor mortals just then in it. These certs, for such they should be called, are exceeding stout and heavy, and being without springs, the motion is as graceful and carp as a New England cart driven upon the trot over ruts and rock heaps. It added to the delefulness of the scene, that all the country around was thickly covered with grown mounds, like hay-stacks, some three or four feet high, and others fifteen, and all eithout a leef or flower on them, and seeming to typify our own speedy destruction. Not a house was to be seen; not a human being, or inhuman man. The whole of the vast plash from the gulf to Pekin and 50 mice beyond, to the grand chain of mountains we saw as we approached the city, is only a few feet above the level of the gulf. Prodding on slowly and painfully, we at length reached the town of Riuntiang-chun, or Army-Commissariat Citadel,—a village compactly built and containing a population of 2,000 or 3,000 souls. The best house in the place had been precured for our lodgment by the mandarins, which was owned by a wealthy and respectable individual, who was uncessing in his attentions. The long course between two blocks of houses, all making one establishment, had been covered with a sun-mat awning 30 feet high, which shut out the sun and the heat. A dozen Mandarins or more had come in from a distance, and were awating Mr. Wann's arrival, whom they welcomed with all the ardor of eastern demonstrations of friendship; and especially long life, which is a favorite invocation with the Celaese, expressing good wishes, and especially long life, which is a favori

and civil. Near sunset, the masts and spread sails seen in the distance as though the solid earth was navigated here, announced our approach to the Petho, where we were to take junks; and soon we were there.

Upon leaving Pel-tsang in the morning, our fleet made a fine spectacle upon the water, as our cavalcach had done upon the land, thirty-siz junks and smaller boats being all drawn up c ose to the shore, and ready to follow our Minister's junk the moment the immense and terrible gong gave the signal of departure. Mr. Wam's junk has its history. It was built a hundred years ago, and was occupied as a house as well as a Mandarin passenger-boat, and had on board three generations of owners, viz.: the grandfather, agod 60, and his 2 wives, and the son and his two wives and 4 children, his own age being 40. The grandfather had an older brother on board, aged 64 years, and fairly an attachs to the junk, since he was born in it, had livred in it, and never seft it, and will not till his body is borne from thence to the house of slience, instead of the moisy Babel in which he has lived so long. The junk is an heirloom, having belonged to the family from the beginning.

The banks of the river were lined with villages containing thousands of inhabitants, who rushed out to gaze upon us, as though we had come from the spiritiand, though no one suspected us of being spirits, while further back rose other and greater towns and villages still, and a great walled city lay a little further back from one point on the river, containing 300,000 inhabitants or more; the tones of whose bells came floating softly and in melancholy surges to my car over boundless fields of vegetation. The rush was indescribable; the fields seemed alive with those wishing to catch a gaze of us. In advancing a short distance, a few miles only, it was computed that we passed above 100,000 people cro wding the banks! It woman was not there? I single fact indicating the root of slimost all the evils in China and the East. Nothing could be more quiet and

all be ready in the morning to proceed to Fekin, for which we set out at 7 o'clock, exultant in the prospect of seeing this old Babyion in so short a time, so jenorant were we of our awaiting destiny. The carrages and all other appointments were the same in kind as before. We had traveled 25 miles by land and 120 by water, the whole occupying about seven days; and 15 miles only remained between us and Pekin i We crawied into our earls, once more, like dogs into their kennels, and began to advance, when, "Heu me miserum? Me infelicem? Quo Jugiam?" every one began to shout, grunt, or groan, as he began to fele knocks and jills, and smashes, to which all he had experienced in the mud flats, the ruts, and pitches at the commencement of our journey, was hardly a circumstance. The road begins in the great streets at the entrance of the city, which is paved with large flag-stense, often separated by violent concussion, and often worn into deep holes, of the width of the feliese of the wheels which had rolled over it, and when the wheels sunk into them, either in rapid motion, or by a slow drop, pulling the mules violentily back, the concussion was like a sudden dislocation. Thus for at least two miles we proceeded, till we reached the western gate of the city, when we imagined the disturbance of the stones had been subject. But here we found ourselves decived again. The road must have been magnificent in its early days, and worthy of the old Romans. It had been built above 200 years, since which it is constructed being often 12 and 16 feet long, by 2 and 2½ wide, and bout 25 feet, the stones of which it is constructed being often 13 and 16 feet long, by 2 and 2½ wide, and how with such precision as to make a work of solid mesonry. The stones were brought from the mountains, and being of equal solidity, some were more easily decomposed by atmospheric agency, or worn away by the rolling of the whele which passed over them. Thus it happened that in some cases the stones were suparated from top to bottom by frost, which a

ous predecessors?

The country was very fine in the culture and productions, while temples and monuments lined the road, on which we gazed with admiration in passing, till at length we reached a government house, where all were required to alight and enter the great imperial city, which was only two miles ahead, in our carriages, as usage required.

Rio Grande City Taken by Cortinas. The Corpus Christi Ranchero, of the 5th inst.

The Corpus Christi Raschero, of the 5th inst., says:—

A portion of Cortinas' band have attacked Rio Grande City, and have pillaged all the houses except those lying in the centre of the place, which were probably protected by the citizens. An express was sent immediately to the Governor, asking for assistance forthwith, to prevent the bandits from burning the city and murdering its inhabitants. The expressman passed the Banquete on Thursday last, on his way to Austin, from whom the above facts were obtained by citizens of this place. All the rancheros on the Rio Grande are driving their stock into the interior of the State, to place them beyond the reach of the outlaws. It seems by reports from authentic sources, that Costinas has two bodies of men organized, and his force is estimated by some to amount to seven hundred men.

The same paper says:—Mr. Glavecke, who left Brownsville last Friday, and is now with the company of Rangers, represents the people of that city as being in great distress, expecting hourly for Cortinas to attack them. Cortinas had written a letter to the Chief Justice of Cameron County, ordering that the person of Mr. Glavecke should be immediately delivered into his hands; and in case of refusal, threatened to march on and destroy the place immediately. Cortinas says he will lay in ambush for the

purpose of "cutting off and murdering the Rangers," so their approach to Brownsville,

The Corous Christi Raschero, of the 7th inst., peblished at 3 P.M., amounces from information received through two citizens of Corpus Christi, members of the ber, that the town and surrounding country are in eminent danger from Corremas and his band. The Romehero says:

"They bring us the astounding news that the entire Mexican population, on both sides of the Rio Grande, are up in arms, advancing upon us to murder every white mbabitant and to reconquer the country as far as the Colorado river. They have this information upon the affidavite of Messrs. Thomas and Whitz, two respectable citizens of Cameron country, who, with their families, had just miraculously secaped from the c'utches of one of the Leutenants of Cortinas, and taken refuge at the rancho of Judge Lova."

Messrs. Thomas and Whitz say:—"On Monday, the 31st day of October last, at their Rancho, about five miles this side of Arroyo Colorade, (100 miles distant from Corpus Christi), they were suddenly attacked by a force of more than 100 men, belonging to the Cortinas band, apparently led by Pancho Trevisto and Hamar Clara. They sacked and destroyed the Rancho, drove off the stock, and carried away as prisoner Juan Villakeral. The order was to murder the deponens a and their families, but all successed in making their escape through the surrounding dense chaparral. Under the command of Pedro Villakeral., a company of more than 100 men had crossed from Mexico to join Corzinas, and theses, as well as the other Mexican forces, were carrying aloft the Mexican colors. Cortinas had 450 men in camp, and as many more on scoats throughout the country, to intercept all communications with the besieged in Brownsville, where were only about iffey reliable men under erms, but all of whom were worn out with fatigue. On the day of attack on their rancho, from 10 A. M., to sundawn, they, at intervals, distinctly beard the firing of camon in the direction of Rownwille. We are maide

but all of whom were worn out with fatigue. On the day of attack on their rancho, from 10 A. M., to sundewn, they, at intervals, distinctly beard the firing of cannon in the direction of Brownsville. We are satisfied that our frontier on the Rio Grande is in a state of war, and that Brownsville, with its American population, has either fallen into the hands of Cortinas and his men, who are supported and sustained by the Mexican population beyond the river, or is in great danger of being captured. The Mexican fisg is flying from a flag-staff four miles above Brownsville. When Brownsville falls, we greatly fear the next attack will be made up in the settlements of the Rucces.

A correspondent of the New Orleans True Delta says that the stock raisers from the Nucces, West, are panic stricken, and that many of them are maying their entire herds to the East. Well authenticated statements are in circulation that Cortinas has declared his intention to take the country back to the Nucces, and waylay and kill every Gringo that dares to take up arms against him. The mails are completely broken up, and not a carrier can be found to make a trip to the lower Rio Grande. He ridicules the proposition of sending to Fort Clark for troops, and adds that it took this same soldiery six weeks to march from Brownsville to this Texas mountain retreat. He is of option that Rio Grande will not constitute a barrier to the Rangers, should the taking and killing of Cortinas render its crossing necessary; and, in addition, asserts that Mexicans generally sympathise with Cortinas forces, if combined, at from six to eight hundred; and says that squads are daily crossing the river to assist the guerillas.

A correspondent of the San Francisco (Cal.)
Times, who was on board the clipper ship Mastiff, which was burnt at sea when five days out from San Francisco, on her way to China, gives the following account of the catastrophe:

San Francisco, on her way to China, gives the following account of the catasirophe:

On the afternoon of the fifth day out (Thursday, Sept. 16th), between 4:30 and 5 F.M., as we were peacefully breathed along in charming weather, with all sall set, an airm of fire was raised; smoke rose up through the ventilators aft, and our Chinese passengers, of when we had 175 quartered in the between decks, rushed on deck in consternation. Capt. Jourseow instantly ordered the hose to the force pump, and immediately a stream was set in motion, and the mates took the pipe down the after soutile, but were driven back by the suffocating smoke which increased fearfully in volume and force.

The captain jumped below and found the between decks all on fire, and the fire communicated to a huge quantity of hay in the lower hold, and spreading so rapidly among the light, dry borths and mate of the Chinese, that any attempt to extinguish it was a mere waste of time. He ordered the pumps stopped, and all hands to the lowering and launching of the boats. The cry of "po wder" was raised; but the danger had been forcesen, and the captain had the magazine, which contained powder enough to blow the ship and all into the air, and was situated over the fire, removed and thrown overboard. A ship was in sight, fand our ensign was run up Union down, and the yards thrown aback. Now, all depended on the boats. Could they be launched and filed in selvy before the fire should busst through the decks, amid the cries and struggles of these half frantic Chinamen! Some of these poor creatures rushed madly for the boats, and others were stupfied by fear. By threats to seme, and hard fighting with belaying pins against the rest, and the presenting of revolvers at their heads, they were kept at tay and in something like subjection. In these efforts, the captain was well seconded by his efficers and crew, and by the cabin passengers, and see-faring men will give evedst to the skill and discipline that prevailed, when they are told that were best in the res gers, and see-faring men will give ercont to the saint and discipline that prevailed, when they are told that every boat was launched, supplied with ears, manned, loaded with passengers, and sent of without a single accident worthy of notice. Mrs Jourson, the captain's wife, the only female passenger, went in the first best, behaving with considerable

out a single accident wirthy of include.

son, the captain's wife, the only female passenger, went in the first bust, behaving with considerable ecolness throughout.

The ship in sight, which proved to be the British ship Achilles, came rapidly up, and hove to to windward of us, and sent a boat to our sid in charge of our second mate. The four boats of the Mastiff and this boat of the Achilles were now employed in passing and repassing between the two ships, taking off and transporting the Chinamen. These poor fellows, not understanding our language, ignorant of busts and the sea, filled the chains, hung over the sides by ropes, struggling for the carliest places in the boats, and force was still necessary to keep them from swamping the boats. In about one hour and a half after the first alarm was given, every person on board the Mastiff had been sately placed on the deck of the Achilles, with the single exception of a Chinaman, who went below to save his money chest and was sufficiented. His death was not known, except to a few of his countrymen, until the next day. When all the lives had been saved, Capt. Jourson gave his attention to saving property and provisions. The specie, amounting to nearly cighty-three thousand dodiars, was taken out and sent to the Achilles, in charge of our chief mate. Efforts were made to get out bread and other provisions, to relieve the friendly ship from the tax upon her stores, but the fire had made such progress in that part of the ship that none could be got out. As soon as the more pressing duties to human lives were performed, the steward, who was conspicuous fer self-possession and activity, had got out the chief part of the cabin passengers' beggage from the house deck, and wey itte in the house was lost, though all was lost which had been placed below. Most of the cabin passengers beggage from the flower for the craw was on deck, and much of their effects were saved, the capitain now giving liberty to all to save for themselves what they could. At the same time with the

Capt. John E. Cook.

This misguided young man, says the Christian Intelligencer, who, with the other insurgents of Harper's Ferry, has been condemned to death, we cannot believe to be, in fact, the felon the Virginia Court has adjudged him to be in law. Guilty he, no doubt, was, of conjoining with others for the commission of crime—guilty, in yielding to the villainous schemes of old Brown, and the plausible sophistry of the Tribune man, Kagi. But we are sure that he was incapable of piotting and contriving so monstrous an assemblage of crimes as met in the Harper's Ferry tragedy. That was a work inspired by men, who, under pretexts of philanthropy, were ready to engage the wild and lawless ogres of Abolition fanaticism to do deeds of blood at which humanity must shudder. John Brown and Kagi had been properly educated, and in the right school, to undertake so footish and wicked an enterprise as that of conquering Virginia, overturning the United States Government, and of establishing upon their ruins a Nagro Paradise. While we know that he violated law, and exposed himself to just punishment, yet we think that Cook's youth, his visionary and impressible character, his involvement with bad men, under the sanction and applause of so called good men, ought to go far toward mitigating in his case, that severity of judgment which the law has pronounced.

He was, a few years ago, a member of the congregation of which the writer is the pastor. He was then a law-student in Wuiliamsburgh, and a young man of biameless morals and industrious habits. When the writer is the pastor. He was then a law-student in Wuiliamsburgh, and a reacher in a then mission Sabbath school, he displayed tendencies of disposition at once amicable and admirable. When the Kansas war brake out, when preschers and politicians strove together to inflame the public mind with diabolical resentments, Cook, young, sentimental, visionary, and adventurous, emigrated to Kansas. There he was seduced by Brown into a partial participation in his crimes. But Capt. John E. Cook.

In Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., last Monday the sleighing was good for several miles in that neighborhood though the snow was much drifted in some places and on the Central Railroad the snow plow was used between tome of the stat ons. In New York city, we have had only one snow-squall this season. only one snow-squall this seas

TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES

St. Louis, Nov. 15.—The overland mail of the Sten, reached this eits last mignt. Every rains fell at Sen Francisco on the 12d, and there were indications of continued wet weather.

The dasts from the Sandwich Islands are to the 3d of Cotobys. The prospects of business were poor, and the community was troubles by reports from the Atlantic States relative to the cheapmans of eval oil, for while oil, and injure the whaling the demand for whale oil, and injure the whaling the demand for whale oil, and injure the whaling the demand for whale oil, and injure the whaling the seem of Honology.

Some of the sugar plants business of Honology was an entire failure. The number of ships arrived to Oct. 1st was only ten.

The British ship Achilles, Capt. Harr, which arrived at Honoloul Sept 37, reports that the American chipper ship Mastiff, Capt. Journson, from San Francisco to Hong Kong, having on board 180 passengers, of whom one hundred and seventy-five were Chinese, was burnt at sea on the 16th of September. All the passengers, with the exception of one Chinanan, who was smothered, were safely taken off by the Achilles and conveyed to Honoloul. Among the passengers were R. S. Dana, of Boston; C. C. Harsen, Goo, Chipport, J.H. C. Richnon, and Mr. Sonopasson. The Chinese are said to have lost a large amount of treasure. The cargo, consisting of about 500 tons, was lost. The fire originated between decks from son e opium smoking Chinamen, allowing spark to get among their combustible articles, which soon set the whole ship in a blaze. The escape of the passengers was owing to the intreplity and coolness of Capt. Jourson and his officers, and the fortunate appearance of the Achilles. The Mastiff was a first class clipper, valued at \$90.000; was insured for \$30 to0, the loston.

The Court at Ho. Islands and the first which was supped on the ship Elia and Elias, which was supped on the ship Elia and Elias, which was supped on the ship Elia and Elias, which was the first with the week he is the first by the Eurim of the Mastif

Mastiff.

A fire st Yreks, Cal., on the 22d, destroyed \$50.000 worth of property.

A rich silver mine had been discovered near Fort

A rich silver muse has a very report a United States Governor Weller would appeint a United States Senator before the departure of the steamer of the 5th of November, It was suppresed that he would make a selection from outside politicians.

New York Election. New York Election.

Albany, Nov. 15 — The Journal up to 1 P. M. reduces Leavenworth's majority to about 1.200. The Atlas and Argus make it much less.

The Wood or Hard Central Committee was advertised to meet at Congress Hall at moon to-day. The only delegate present was Hon. Bensams F. Raz, ex-member of the Assembly, "solitary and alone." He returns to New York to-day, without taking any action on the election of the Charleston delegation.

Albany, Nov. 15—10 P. M.—The Atlas & Argus to this beur figures up the election returns, so as to place Jones 204 ahead of Leavesworth, for whom the Evening Journal still claims 102 majority.

Burning of the Steamer Island Belle. Middleton, Nov. 15.—The steamer Island Belle was burnt at her dock in E-sex last night, and is a total less. It is supposed that her burning is the work of an incendiary. She formerly ran from New York to Greenport, but latterly has been on the Bartford and New London route, in connection with the L. Boardman.

Wreck of Ship Jamestown.

Wreck of Ship Jamestown.

Mobile, Nov. 14.—The ship Jamestown, hence for Liverpool, with a cargo of 2.000 bales of cotton, valued at \$110.40°, parted her chains during the gave of Sunday, 13th inst, and drifted ashore on the Middle Ground, where she now lies, bilged. Vessel and freight insured in wall street, for \$57.000. Vessel, \$47.000; freight, \$17.000. The J. was built at Williamsburgh, N. Y., in 1847, was 1151 tons register, rates a 1½, and is owned by Shaya & Co., of New York.

Railroad Accident at Croton Falls. Croton Falls, Nov. 15.—The up freight train was run into by a wood train, this afternoon, smashing one car, but injuring no person. The mail train was delayed for twe hours.

From Washington.

From Washington.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The postmaster at Brownsville, Texas, writing to the Post Office Department, mentions that all the mail routes in that quarter were made impassable by the forces acting under Coatinas, and that the mail carriers had been made prisoners. He says that this is emphatically a war of races and extermination.

The Board of Aldermen have refused their assent to set apart next Thursday as one of thankagiving.

The condition of Judge Douglas has improved in the last twenty-four hours. His physicians consider him better this morning.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The Board appointed by the Navy Department to examine Haynna's breech leading carbine, may they think it recommends itself to the test of the naval service.

Benator Douglas' physicians consider his condition considerably improved this morning, and he is considerably improved this morning, and he is considered convalencent.

Upward of twenty Members of Congress are now here, and others have been here to make arrangements for accommodations during the Session.

There is no perceptible change in the condition of Mr. Douglas to-day. When first stricken down he was employed in preparing a regit to Judge Black's rejoinder. It was issued to-day in pamphlet form, in an unfinished state. He remarks in a note, "I am teo feeble to add more—here let the controvery rest for the present, perhaps force." The New Orleans Picagues of the 11th inst., says that two companies of Federal troe, are on their way from Fort Clark to Brownsville.

The Alleged Kidnepping Case of

Barnstable, Mass., Nov. 15.—The kidnapping indictments involving the return of Couranus Josses to slavery, were taken up this afternoon in the Superior Court. The defendants filed a special plee alleging that Josses was a fugitive slave, and that they arrested him, as the agents of the owner, and denying the validity of the statutes under which the indictments are framed. To this the District Attorney filed a demurrer, and for the purpose of the trial, the demurrer was sustained without argument.

The defendants then plead the general issue, and filed a motion for continuance on the ground that they had just learned of the existence of a decree in chancery in Florida, establishing the ownership of Josses. The competency of that evidence was denied, and the question was argued at length by the District Att rusy and Mr. Cushins. The Court took the papers and will give a decision in the morning.

Barnstable, Mass., Nov. 17.—Before the adjournment on Wednesday evening, the principles of law concerning jurisdiction in Hyannis Harbor, were brought in question. The District Attorney stated his views at length, claiming jurisdiction in the State, and that the offences committed were such as could be tried in Barnstable. Gen. Cushing stated briefly the positions of the defence. Mr. Sakrond weat on till the adjournment, and again this morning at great length, to sustain his position. When he had concluded his specch, the Court said that the testimony on that point might proceed, and reserved the expression of his views of the law. The Government finished their case and Mr. Scudden was not within the contended that what was done was not within Barnstable, Mass., Nov. 15 .- The kidnapping

finished their case and Mr. Scudden opened the defence.

He contended that what was done was not within the local jurisdiction; that the slave was an involuntary deposit in the Captain of the Orisando, which he was bound at common law to keep safely and return, and that under the constitution of the United States, the defendants were bound to restore the fugitive. About twenty-five witnesses were called and sworn, and among others, were W. RAYMON LES and E. N. WINSLOW Civil Engineers. The defence them went on to put in evidence from depositions taken in Pensacols.

The Contumacious Liquor Agent.

The Contumnations Liquor Agent.

Boston, Nov. 15.—Mr. Burnham, the contumacious state Liquor Agent, having signified readiness to produce the books of Agency, was to-day taken from jail, and brought before the House, but at his urgent request, time was given him to consult counsel in one of the ante-rooms. When finally brought before the House, be tried to get still further time, and on the House urging a direct answer, he refused to give up the books. He subsequently ask of loave to arend his answer, and say "Yes," with certain explanations. The House thought it had been trified with sufficiently, and sent him back to jail, where he will probably remain the twenty-five days, unless he previously deliver the books to the Bergeant-at-arms.

Fatal Accident.

Buffalo, Nov. 15.—A portion of the ruins of the Elevator, burned last week, fell this afternoon, burying ten or twelve laborers who were engaged in removing the damaged grain. Two deed bodies have been taken out, and three or four of the injured.

Rise in the Ohio River. Rise in the Onic River.

Pittsburg Nev. 15.—The Ohio River still continues to rise, and is now in good navigable order, with seven feet of water in the channel. Abundance of bests are now in port, and there is any amount of freight ready for transportation. Several boats are now loading.

Navigation may be considered as resumed for the winter.

Death of Ex-Gov. Hansom. St. Louis, Nov. 15.—A despatch says that Ex-Gov. Ransom, receiver of public money at Port Scott, Kansas, died on Friday.

Mexican News-The Outrages on the

Mexican News—The Outrages on the Rie Grande.

New Orleans, Nov. 14.—The rebellion at Victoria, Mexico, has been quelled, and the leaders of it shot. The troops sent to put it down were subsequently marched to DESOLLADORS headquarters at San Lius.

The affidavit of Mr. MILLER, who arrived here in the steamer Charles Morgan, that Brownsville had been captured, is considered unreliable. The previous affidavit is also not credited, etc., etc.

The Salling of the America. Boston, Nov. 15.—The mails for the R. M. steamship America, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will close here at 9 o'clock to morrow morning, but she will not sail until about noos. Despatches handed into the telegraph office, No. 21 Wall street, New York, so as to reach here at 11 A.M., will be sent out in her.

Loss of the Steamship Robert Waterman.

New Orleans, Nov. 14.—All efforts to save the steamship Robert Waterman have been abandoned. She is a total loss. Her cargo was plundered by fishermen.

There were three deaths by yellow fever in this city last week.

There has been a heavy gale along the Gulf coast, and ice has formed in this city.

Bnow feel in Mississippi on Sunday,

New Orleans, New, 16.—The Texas Lagisla-ture organized on the 7th inst., and elected officers of the Hoveron party.

San Antonio dates of the 10th inst., says that a battle was tought on the 4th, between forty soldiers and volunteers, under Lieut. HAGAS, and some Indi-ans. The latter were defeated. Lieut. H. was badly wounded.

Case of Columbus Jones

Case of Celumbus Jones.

Barnstable, Mass., Nov. 16.—The case of the fugitives ave, Collubrate Jones, was resumed to-day. Judge Alles overruled the motion for continuance. The defendants then claimed an appeal from the decision of the Court, sustaining the demurrer, and moved for a suspension of the case, under the 25th meetion of the status establishing the Superior Court. This was overruled. The jury was then empanoiled and the case opened by the District Ationney. Twenty-five witnesses were called for the Commonwealth, and nine or ten have been examined. Capt Bacon, master of the schooner Elesbeth B., who carried away the fugitive, was among those examined. No facts have been developed that have not been haretofore published.

Baltimore, Nov. 16.—The Sons of Malta made their first parade to night in foll regalls. They were escorted by a military company, and visited the Reman Catholic fair and the fair for the benefit of the Blind Asylum, making donations to each.

Meeting of the "Hard" State Committee. Miceting of the "Hard" State Committee.

Albany, Nov. 16.—In consequence of errors in the advertisement of the meeting of the Hard Shell State Committee, some confusion has occurred, but a quorum of the members assembled to-day at Congress Hall. Nine members of the Committee were present. John A. Green, Jr., President, was in the chair, and Marrium Momanon was Secretary. The proceedings had reference to the appointment of Congressional District Committees, to supervise the election of delegates to the Charleston Convention. The Committee adjourned till the 30th of December, at 1 P. M.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Harriet Lane. Charleston, Nov. 16.—The U. S. revenue cut-ter Harriet Lane, from New York, has put in here for repairs, having received some damages in a storm.

Great India Rubber Case.

Charlestown, Nov. 16,—Hon. A. G. MAGRATH,
Judge of the United States Court, for the District of
South Carolina, delived his decision to-day in the
India Rubber case of Honaum H Dav, of New York,
against Romen Apoum & Co, of this city, and decreed the complainants in default of defendants' giving a bond in a limited time, an injunction, restraining the defendants from making, using or vending,
any shirred or corrugated elastic India Rubber
goods, containing vulcanized rubber, whether they
be comented, woven, braided, sewed, or otherwise
made. The defendant is the largest dry goods house
here, the Stewart of Charleston, and his was made
a test case for many other leading merchants, who
had been sued. The case has been on argument
since Friday of last week. Whalay & Ruflengs,
of this city, and W. J. A. Fuller, of New York,
appeared for Mr. Day; and Edmond Moussady, of
this city, for the de endants. Great India Rubber Case.

The four One Thousand Dollar Bills. Montrelle, Nov. 16.—The four one thousand dollar bills, on the Commercial Bank, lost some time sgo, were returned to Motson's Bank, to-day, by a Roman Catbolic priest. They are supposed to have reached his hands through the confessional.

The Hatper Ferry Affair. Washington, Nov. 17.—The Bichmond Dispatch states that Enward Morrir who was arrested at Lynchburg, as a suspected participant in Brown's foray, has been released for want of evidence.

Identifying parties are to proceed to Wytheville for the purpose of examining another suspected fugitive.

for the purpose of examining another suspected fugitive.

Several suspected persons, mostly northern pedlars, have been recently arrested at Culpepper Court House, and there appears to be an intention to place in confinement all who do not give a good account of themselves.

Richmond, Nov. 17—Evening.—The military bere are under arms, and ready to march at a moment's warning, in consequence of reports from Charlestown of an intended rescue of Baown.

Alexandria, Nov. 17—Evening.—There is great excitement here in consequence of a rumor of the rescue of Baown, and the volunteer militia are assenbling at their armories.

Baltmore, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Col. Davis, at Charlestown, to Governor Wiss, this evening, requeste the dispatch there of two companies of cavalry, stating that five barns and outhouses have been fired to-day, it is supposed by syngathisers with Baown.

Dispatches have been received in Richmond, which

cavalry, stating that five barns and outhouses have been fired to-day, it is supposed by syangathiers with Baows.

Dispatches have been received in Richunord, which have caused the authorities there to take prompt action. Three hundred men and two pieces of a tillery leave Alexandria at daybreak by Gov. Wan's orders. The Richmond forces will probably leave on an express train at an early hour.

Ballimore, Nov. 18.—The Harper's Ferry messenger, sent to Charlestown last night, was d tained outside of the town for over two hours and a haif, by a guard, before they would allow him to pass, and was also detained till four o'clock on his return.

A very large fire occurred about four miles from Charlestown, and the military were ordered out, expecting an attack, although none was made. The particulars of the fire time not been ascertained, but we will hear further on the arrival of the Winchester train.

Richmond, Nev. 18 —Sixty companies of military

and only karries. Buty men was four guns weat by a special train on the Manasses Railroad via Strasburg, and thence will march eighteen miles to Winchester.

Baltimore, Nov. 18.—The Harper's Ferry excitement last night was caused by the burning of a wheat stack about three miles from Charlestown. The military and populses were called to arms, and the wildest terror prevailed among the people, the general supposition being that Col. Davra had some information of approaching danger. The panic among the people extended to the Colonei, and a messenger was sent by him to the Ferry, with a despatch for Gov. Wiss, calling for two companies of cavairy, this morning.

The fire was found to be the work of an unknown incendiary. No person could be found in the

The fire was found to be the work of an unknown incendiary. No person could be found in the country on whom sucpicion could reat. There are new a thousand men under arms and no enemy to be found to encounter. The troops from Alexandria arrived at Charlestown this afternoos. Those by way of Winchester are expected to morrow morning. The Baltimore and Ohio Ralicad Company have sent Col. Shurr with an armed posse to Harper's Ferry, to guard the bridge and the property of the Company at that point.

There is much dissatisfaction, both here and at Charlestown, if the precipitate action of Col. Davis, in sending dispatches for troops, instead of first sending out a posse to inquire into the cause of the fire. They think they have been made to appear ridiculous before the country.

Less of the C. S. Peasice and Seven Lives. Loss of the C. S. Pensice and Seven Lives.

Less of the C. S. Pensice and Seven Laves.

Boston, Nov. 17.—The barque Sam Shepherd,
Capt. Hithaway, at this port from Havana, fell in

with, 2d inst. lat. 31, lon. Tf 10, schooner C. S. Peaslee, from Jacksonville for Pulladelphia, capsized, and
took off George Shattener, escamps, who reports that
the schooner capsized in a gale when five days out,
and that the captain, wife, and five seamen were
drowned. He was five days on the wreck when rescued. He is stupid, and can give no particulars.

cued. He is stupid, and can give no particulars.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Schooner Chas. S. Peaslee, BAKER, from Jacksonville for Philadelphia, was totally wrecked in a
gale at see, in which she was thrown on her
beam ends, when the sea swept over her and filled
the cabin and forecastle, drownitg the Captain's
wife, who was below, and dashing the man from
the wheel. The Captain, in trying to save his wife,
perished, and the sailors, in trying to cut away
the masts, were washed overboard, and only one
was left.—Grosses SATTERLY—who was taken off the
wreek on the 2d inst., in lat. 31°18, long. 77°56,
by the bark Samuel Sheperd, Captain Haftiaway,
which arrived at this port, this morning. The U.S. Peaslee was 164 tons register, and was owned by
Mr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia.

Destructive Fires-Loss of Life. Augusta, Geo., Nov. 17.—A fire broke out last night, at Atlanta, destroying several new stores on Writehall street, and involving a loss in buildings and merchandise of \$100.000. Two children were and merchanelse of \$100,000. Two candren were burnt to death.
At about the same time, six fine stores on Main street, in Griffia, were burnt, together with a ware-house and four hundred bales of cotton. Loss esti-mated at \$75,000.
The fire at At'anta lasted from half-past eleven Wernesday night till two 'eleck. It originated in a drug store near SHACKELFORD's auction room. The loss is believed to be \$300,000.

Trial of Slavers. Savannah, Nov. 16.—In the case of Brown, Racera, and Acursa, charged with importing slaves on the yacht Wanderer, a jury has been enpannelled in the Federal court and the evidence commenced.

Death of Ex-Governor Gilmer, &co. Augusta, Ga., Nov. 17.—Ex-Governor Gil-ms died at Lexington, Georgia, on Wednesday, a'-e ter a month's illness.

Montgo mery papers of Wednesday, announce the deaths of June Schunu and WM. Langue, two aged

Mexican News. Mexican News.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The New Orleans Picsyune, of the 12th, states that the gales in the Gulf lasted ten days.

The Progress says that two conductas, with species amounting to \$3.000.000, have left St. Louis for the Ro Grande, and it is feared are in danger from marsuding parties. Gen. Romars had lost ground with the Church party, who suspected him of an intention of p'aying them false. It is added in a postsoript to a letter to the Picayune, from Vera Cruz, that Domando had just entered Guanajuata with 7.000 troops.

From Pike's Yoak. Leavenworth, Nov. 17.—The express from Denver City, 10th inst., her, arrived with \$10,0:0 i. The provisional government had gone into opera-tion by the organization of both branches of the Le-

gloature.

Mr. STRILS, the Governor elect, had delivered a message, in which he argues the necessity of the present form of government until Congress shall take action in reference to the Territory.

Fifteen returning Fike's Peak emigrants coming down the Baltic River in boats, have been drowned within a short period.